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Expression and Repression of Special Interests in Planning and Management of the Meramec Park Reservoir

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1 Feb 79

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EXPRESSION AND RÉPRESSION OF SPECIAL
INTERESTS IN PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT
OF THE MERAMEC PARK RESERVOIR

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A study was made of how people become involved in a controversy, such as the Meramec Dam, and how they structure their opinion positions. The universe of unit ideas which people use to structure their opinions, and the presence of patterns related to sociologically identifiable variables within the social context of the controversy were determined. In the first phase the ideas used in expressing opinions were studied. A second portion included a survey approach in a carefully selected sample of persons -- Q-Methodology. The results show in depth the background thinking, and reasons for participation of both the Pro-Dam and the Anti-Development respondents.

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I

INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVES

Although sociological implications of water resources development have received far less attention than biological and technological aspects, there is a growing substantial body of research literature which examines social factors. Much of the attention of social scientists has been directed to attitudes and opinions of different publics who have varying linkages to water resources development projects. This interest is not unusual since social scientists commonly direct their attention to a new area of social concern by first surveying attitudes and levels of knowledge of the population most directly concerned with the problems.

Many of these initial studies are interested primarily in identifying demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the general population related to favorable or unfavorable attitudes toward water problems and/or water resources development. In the early 1960's Burdge and others were exploring the attitudes of rural and urban people toward the construction of reservoirs in Ohio¹. Andrews and Geersten in 1968

¹Burdge, Rabel J., John H. Sitterly, and Frank S. So, Outdoor Recreation Research: A Pilot Study of the Sociological, Economic and Physical Aspects of Private and Public Outdoor Recreation in a Selected Ohio County, Natural Resources Institute, The Ohio State University, Columbus, 1962.

report the results of a survey of Utah rural and urban households in which they solicited priorities for water resources utilization². At about the same time, Dasgupta was investigating the attitudes of Mississippi residents to flood control projects³.

Other social scientists who have addressed the general question of attitudes toward water resources during the late 60's and early 70's are Wilkenson, York, Spaulding, Becker, Constantini and Hauf, and McPartland among others.⁴

Assessing the attitudes of various segments of the population toward any social issue, however, is only the first stage. Attitudes and

²Andrews, Wade H. and Dennis C. Geersten, The Function of Social Behavior in Water Resource Development, Institute for Social Science Research on Natural Resources and Center for Water Resources Research, Research Report No. 1, Utah State University, Logan, Utah, 1968.

³Dasgupta, Satadal, Attitudes of Local Residents Toward Watershed Development, Preliminary Report 18, Social Science Research Center in Cooperation with the Water Resources Research Institute, Mississippi State University, State College, Mississippi, 1967.

⁴Wilkinson, Kenneth P., Local Action and Acceptance of Watershed Development, Mississippi State University, Water Resources Institute Bulletin, State College, Mississippi, 1966.

York, C. Michael, Instruments for Measuring Attitudes Toward a Community Water Issue, School of Psychology in Cooperation with the Water Resources Center, Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, Georgia, 1969.

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Becker, Catherine J. and Rabel J. Burdge, "The Effects of Familism, Traditionalism, and Socioeconomic Status on Attitude Toward Reservoir Construction in an Eastern Kentucky County", Paper presented at the 1971 Meeting of the Rural Sociological Society, Denver, Colorado, 1971.

Constantini, Edmond and Kenneth Hauf, "Environmental Concern and Lake Tahoe," Environment and Behavior, IV (June, 1972), reprint, pages not available.

McPartland, Edward J., Measuring and Developing Methods of Attitude and Motivational Change in Implementing the Big Blue River Basin Water Plan, Doane College, Crete, Nebraska, 1973.

and opinions are the expressed articulations of peoples' beliefs and values. They are the surface configurations of more basic unit ideas that people have about phenomena in the world about them. York recognized from his findings that opinions are not simple undifferentiated cognitions. He suggested that future research should search for the "underlying dispositions" of attitudes and opinions⁵. Kaynor and Howard discovered that the peculiar fragmentation which occurs in the institutional or organizational arrangement of special interests, agencies, and local governments in their involvement in the water resource decision-making process causes an "excessive localism" of attitudes to occur.⁶ In other words, attitude structures reflect locality peculiarities. Often the resulting distorted perception effects constraint on water resource decision making.

In more recent years several researchers have taken this cue, and attempted to ascertain the dimensions of the unit-ideas of attitudes and opinions and how these dimensions are related to the structural relationships between groups attempting to influence the decision-making process in water resource development projects. Andrews and Geersten looked for value patterns that would enhance or impede the development and use of water as a resource.⁷ They were interested also in how these patterns

⁵York, op. cit.

⁶Kaynor, Edward R. and Irving Howards, Attitudes, Values, and Perceptions in Water Resource Decision-Making Within a Metropolitan Area, Water Resources Research Center, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Mass., 1973.

⁷Andrews, Wade H. and Dennis C. Geersten, The Function of Social Behavior in Water Resource Development, Institute for Social Science Research on Natural Resources and Center for Water Resources Research, Utah State University, Logan, Utah, 1970.

interacted with the structural arrangements among groups to enhance or impede projects.

Two other recent studies that attempt to explore the underlying dimensions of attitudes are Ballweg⁸ and Smith⁹. As Andrews and Geersten, Smith looks at the structure of social groups attempting to influence actions in the local issues. Ballweg, on the other hand, attacks the methodological problem of how to identify effectively underlying dimensions. He utilizes a combination of four Likert-type scales and a semantic differential scale.

The project herein described complements several of the above mentioned studies, as well as other projects concurrently in progress. Among these are R. L. Meek, "Local Water Agencies Communication Patterns and the Planning Process" (6.0263)¹⁰; D. W. Hill, "Socially Defined Environmental Values in Urban Water Resources Planning" (6.0278); G. L. Bultena, "Community Values and Collective Action in Reservoir Development" (6.0472); D. R. Yoesting, "Sociological Aspects of Water-Based Recreation in Iowa" (6.0482); B. B. Berger, "Formation of Public Policy in Out-of-Basin Diversions of Connecticut River Flood Waters to Boston Metropolitan Area" (6.0615); I. Howards, "Attitudes, Values, and Percep-

⁸Ballweg, John A., Measuring Attitude Toward Water Use Priorities, Water Resources Research Center, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Virginia, 1972.

⁹Smith, Courtland, Public Participation in Willamette Valley Environmental Decisions, Water Resources Research Institute, Oregon State University, Corvallis, Oregon, 1973.

¹⁰Water Resources Research Catalog, Vol, 8, Parts I and II Numbers in parentheses are the reference number of the project in Part I.

tions in Water Resource Decision-Making Within a Metropolitan Area" (6.0621); R. T. Moline, "Spatial Variation in the Perception of Water Resources and Water Problems South Central Minnesota" (6.0747); M. H. Halbert, "The Application of Value Theory to Water Resources Planning and Management" (6.1100); R. L. Shaw, "Recreation Use Patterns and User Attitudes on the Snake River-Ainota Canyon to Clarkston, Washington" (6.1356); and I. E. Frost, "Corps of Engineers Communication with the Public" (10.0037).

The objectives of this study can be stated as follows:

- 1) To determine the kinds of interests—ecological, recreational, utilitarian, etc.—that enter into the planning, development, and management of such multi-purpose water impoundment projects as the proposed Meramec Park Reservoir.
- 2) To determine the basic beliefs, concepts, and feelings that lie behind these interests.
- 3) To determine the manner in which these interests and deeply held beliefs aggregate in the minds of those who become involved in the planning-developmental processes.
- 4) To determine how these interests and beliefs find expression (or are denied expression) in the planning-developmental processes.

II

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The research problem addressed in this study can be stated by the question: "How do people involved in a controversy, such as the proposed Meramec Dam, structure their opinion positions?" In the process of becoming (and being) involved in a controversial issue, individuals collect a multitude of unit ideas which they consider salient to the issue, from the perspective of their own life spaces. It is assumed that there are a variety of perspectives represented within the total population of a geographical area such as the Meramec River Basin. These differing perspectives result in a variance of ways or configurations in which these unit ideas are put together, or structured. The focus of our problem, then, is (1) to determine the universe of unit ideas which people use as building blocks to structure their opinions, and (2) to determine if there are any patterns in the manner in which configurations of these unit ideas are formed; are such patterns, if any, related to sociologically identifiable variables within the social context of the controversy.

III

METHODS OF INVESTIGATION

This study proceeded in two distinct phases. In the first phase the investigators explored the universe of ideas which were utilized by persons involved in the controversy to rationalize their own understanding of the consequences of dam construction and to express their opinions and arguments of the dialogue of "pro" and "con" interchanges. The second phase included a more conventional survey approach, in which a carefully selected sample of persons were exposed to a standardized interview schedule. The content of a large portion of the interview instrument used in phase two reflected the findings from the first phase.

Phase One: Intensive Exploration of Unit Ideas. The purpose here was to uncover the universe of unit ideas that people utilized to formulate their cognitions on the proposed dam, particularly with respect to the dam's perceived consequences. As important as the ideas themselves, at this stage, however, was identifying persons in the local area to be affected by the dam who had formulated their opinions and had publicly articulated these opinions and their rationales within the circles of discussion about the proposed dam.

The first step in this procedure was to do a content analysis of all the articles on the proposed dam or the issue of the dam which had appeared in local printed media. Newspapers included in this step were the two major dailies in the metropolitan St. Louis area, the Post-Dispatch

and Globe-Democrat, and all local papers in the seven county area that would be most directly affected by the proposed reservoir. These counties were Crawford, Dent, Franklin, Gasconade, Maries, Phelps, and Washington.

The researchers extracted from these articles the various un: ideas which were used by persons and groups to express their opinions about the proposed justifications for the building of the dam and reservoir and the consequences that would occur to their communities and the area at large as a result of the completion of the reservoir. The examination of these hundreds of news articles also revealed the names of organizations and individuals within the local area who were identified with either the proponents or the opponents of the dam, and who appeared to be recognized as spokesmen for various groups or segments of the general population.

This list of individuals, indicated by the media to be vocal or instrumental in the movements locally to support or to oppose the dam, was supplemented with names provided by local informants known to the researchers from previous contacts with the communities. A referential process was also used. As persons so identified as opinion leaders were contacted by the researchers, they were asked to name other persons they considered vocal participants in the controversy on the local scene.

The total list of names thus obtained was then sorted into the two categories of "proponents" and "adversaries" of the proposed dam. On the basis of information in hand at that point, these lists were ordered roughly on the basis of the extent to which the individuals appeared to be leaders on their respective side of the controversy. The

researchers then began to interview these spokesmen or opinion leaders, beginning at the top of each list. The form of these interviews was unstructured, focusing on the opinions of the individual, on the arguments he used in his activities to support or oppose the dam construction, and on the rationale underlying these opinions and arguments. In all cases, these interviews lasted several hours. The researchers spent three days in the field interviewing these selected respondents.

From a content analysis of both the media reports and the in-depth interviews, almost two hundred unit ideas were identified. Examples of such unit ideas are:

- 1) "The overall economic boost this dam will give to our communities is enough to justify the (dam) project."
- 2) "There is no question but that this dam will be built. Once the Corps (of Engineers) starts a project like this, they finish it."
- 3) "The demand for outdoor recreation has increased. We must provide for this need."
- 4) "The economic benefits from flood control alone will more than make up for the losses of those people directly affected by the dam."
- 5) "The project will destroy more valuable farm land than it will eventually protect."
- 6) "Instead of building a dam we should be preserving the natural beauties of this area."

When the inventory of these unit ideas had been completed, the researchers focused on determining whether there were some meaningful structure inherent among the ideas that would have relevance for understanding the social context of the dam controversy. By definition, exploratory studies do not start with explicit hypothesis, so the investigators had no preconceived notions about underlying categories or dimen-

sions in the thinking of the respondents. As the investigators became increasingly more knowledgeable about the universe of ideas, two apparently independent dimensions, or sets of categories, began to emerge. One dimension had to do with the contextual spheres within which individuals perceived construction of the dam would have serious consequences—either positive or negative. The other dimension was related to categories or kinds of consequences. Let us examine each of these dimensions separately.

There were four contextual spheres within which people perceived the consequences of dam construction falling: 1) the physical/natural environment, 2) the economy of the area, 3) the social-institutional environment, and 4) the context of cultural values. A substantial majority of the statements respondents made could be classified as belonging to one of these four contextual spheres.

The second dimension, or set of categories, that emerged had to do with perceived functions or dysfunctions of the proposed dam. There appeared to be six such categories: 1) flood control, 2) recreation/tourism, 3) agriculture, 4) community/resource development, 5) conservation, and 6) exploitation. Practically all of the unit ideas could be classified within this scheme.

Since these two dimensions seemed to be independent of each other, a two dimensional matrix was constructed using these two sets of categories. Having typed each unit idea on a 3 x 5 file card, the researchers placed the cards into the appropriate cells of the matrix, if it was determined that the statements fit into both dimensions represented by the cells. During this process, another single-category dimension

emerged that had to do with the strategies employed by groups and agencies who have been involved in the planning, implementation, and/or advocacy (or opposition) to the Meramec Dam. This dimension seemed to be parallel (mutually exclusive) of the contextual spheres, but cut across the "functional" categories. Accordingly, it was added to the four contextual spheres in the matrix. The completed matrix is illustrated in Figure 1.

As indicated above, almost all of the statements, or unit ideas, reflected both dimensions, or sets of categories. For example, "Except for several strips of bottom land, most of the farm land which will go under water is only of marginal value." This statement fits into cell column 3-row 2, which indicated economic consequences for agriculture. Other examples: "If some people could see first hand how flood waters tear up a beautiful landscape, they wouldn't object to building a dam." (flood control, conservation). "We want to preserve the river we grew up with. It's an important part of our heritage." (conservation, cultural values).

One hundred and sixty three of the statement unit-ideas were located within the 30 cells of the matrix. Since the intent of the researchers was to utilize a final selection of the unit ideas in the second phase of the study, the next step was to select from each cell the two best representatives of the categories in each dimension. One statement was selected to be favorable toward dam construction, the second to represent opposition to the dam. This procedure resulted in a selection of 59 statements. For one cell in the matrix there were no statements that opposed the dam construction. In the course of this

Figure 1. Two-dimensional Matrix Representing the Categories of Content in Unit-Ideas on Proposed Meramec Dam Reservoir.

	Flood Control	Recreation/Tourism	Agriculture	Community/Resource Development	Conservation	Exploitation
Physical/Natural Environment						
Economy						
Social-Institutional Environment						
Cultural Value Context						
Strategies						

selection process, the researchers came across seven ideas that were relatively neutral as far as the dam construction was concerned but which had been expressed with reasonable intensity by several respondents and expressed the configuration of categories represented by that cell in the matrix. These statements were included. As a result six cells in the matrix had three statements instead of two. (One of these statements fell into the cell with only one statement.) Examples of these latter statements are: "Water, land and forests were put here for man to use. When they run out we'll find substitutes or work out new ways to get the things we need" (community/resource development, natural environment). "It seems that every influence from the city deteriorates our way of life. We can't completely avoid this, but it certainly should not be encouraged" (community/resource development, cultural values).

Finally, there were seven unit ideas that did not fit into the two dimensional matrix but which had been expressed frequently enough in either/both the indepth interviews or media articles that the researchers decided to include them. As a result the total number of unit ideas which were utilized in phase two of the study was 73. The complete list of these 73 statements is presented in Appendix A.

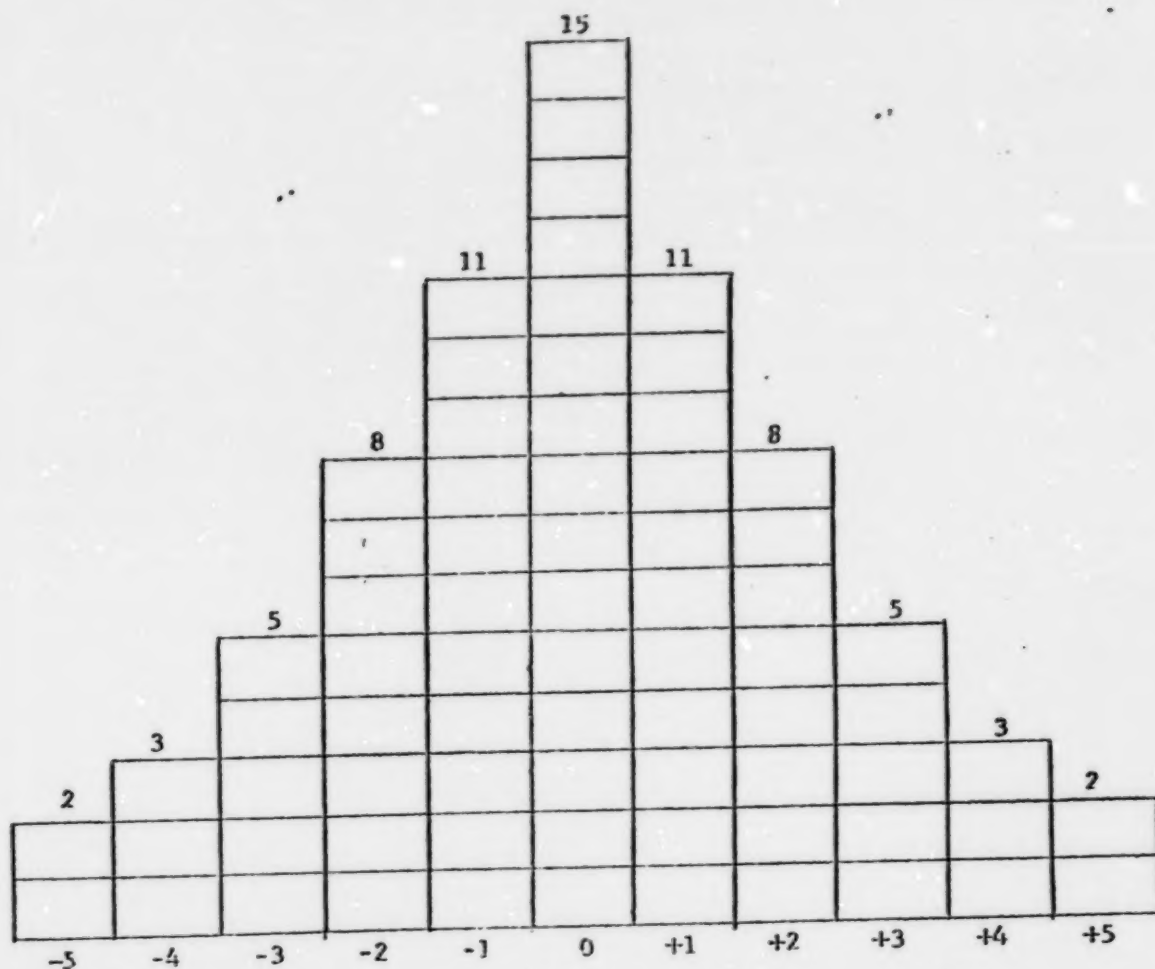
Phase Two: Survey Interview of Selected Sample, with Q-Sort. The primary technique utilized in this part of the study is Q-Methodology. The statistical technique peculiarly suited to identify underlying factors, or dimensions, from a large number of items is factor analysis. Q-

methodology, developed by William Stephenson¹¹, is a specialized form of factor analysis, identifying categories of individuals in the sample who share (in the instance of this project) similar cognitive orientations.

The 73 unit idea statements were printed on 2 x 4 inch cards. Although some slight editing was done to generalize multiple forms expressing the same general idea, the statements were left in their original form. It was felt that any major editing would possibly alter the meaning of the statements for the participants in the local controversy. During the interview, respondents were handed the deck of 73 cards each containing a unit idea statement. They were instructed to browse through the deck, and to begin sorting the cards into three piles: statements they agreed with, statements they disagreed with, and statements they felt relatively neutral about. They were allowed to review the piles and reconsider any statements if they desired. Respondents were then asked to concentrate on first the "agree with" pile, then the "disagree with" pile, and finally with the "neutral" pile, sorting the statements into a normal distribution (See Figure 2). By forcing the respondent to select two statements that he/she agreed with most (and conversely, two statements he/she disagreed with most) the respondent was forced to indicate which unit ideas were most salient for him/her. The next step contained three statements, etc. After they had finished arranging the statement cards into a normal distribution, and had time

¹¹Stephenson, William, "Quantification of Public Opinion," Berelson and Janowitz, eds., Reader in Public Opinion and Communication, Glencoe: Free Press, 1955. See also Fred H. Kerlinger, Q Methodology and the Testing of Theory, School of Education, New York University, 1958.

Figure 2. Form of the distribution into which respondents were asked to sort the 73 unit idea statements.



The number at the base of the distribution indicate the value assigned to each statement sorted into that column for the factor analysis. The number at the top of each column simply indicates the number of statements placed in that column.

to review and shift cards around if they desired, the respondents were asked to comment on those statements placed at the extremes of the distribution. Finally, a standardized interview schedule (See Appendix B) was administered. This included questions soliciting age, education, occupation, community participation, salience of the dam issue for them, perceived effect of the proposed dam on their life space, involvement in dam-related activity, perceived efficacy of that involvement, and their assessment of the impact of the proposed dam on their community.

The sample for this phase of the study had a total N of 80. Since the primary focus was on the issue as it existed locally in the Meramec area, the majority of the sample (N=61) were selected from that area. According to Post Office addresses, the distribution of the "local" sample is as follows: Bourban 14, Sullivan 12, Cuba 11, Steelville 11, Owensville 4, Rolla 3, St. Clair 2, Leasburg 2, Stanton 1, and Bland 1. In addition 15 faculty members of the University of Missouri-Columbia and four individuals from metropolitan St. Louis. The university faculty were persons who had been involved in research on some aspect of the Meramec Dam project, or who were active in organizations or groups involved in one side or the other of the dam controversy. The St. Louis persons also had "first-person" involvement in the issue. The researchers requested, through official channels, participation by selected members of the Corps of Engineers who had had considerable involvement in the planning and implementation stages of the Meramec Dam project in the local area. However, the Corps refused to participate.

Approximately two-thirds of the sample had been selected prior to phase two, on the basis of information obtained in phase one. The

remainder were selected in the field by the interviewers. The major criterion for selection in the sample was a substantial level of interest in the proposed reservoir project. At the same time, the researchers wanted representation of the entire range of attitudes and opinions, while also maximizing the diversity in personal affect that the dam had (would have) on respondents' life spaces.

In the total sample, there were 75 males and five females. The age range was from 19 to 76, with a mean of 49.8. Among the Meramec area respondents, the educational level ranged from 8 years to doctorate degrees, with a mean of 13.8 years. Eighteen percent of this local sample were engaged in professional occupations, 26 percent were in business related occupations, 11 percent were newspaper editors, 13 percent were in real estate and/or insurance, 15 percent were in skilled or service occupations, and 12 percent were farmers. All the farmers in the study received virtually all their farm income from cattle, and had a mean acreage of 268.

Respondents were varied in the level of integration in their respective communities, and in their perception of effect on personal life space from the dam project. Respondents ranged from 0 to 7 in the number of local community organizational affiliations with a mean of 3.2. Values on the total participation index used in the study ranged from 1 to 37 with a mean of 11.1¹². Years in the community ranged from 2 to 72

¹²The participation index utilized was the Chapin Social Participation Scale with 1 point assigned for membership, 1 for committee membership, 2 for officer or chairman of committee, 1 for attend meetings sometimes, 2 for most times, and 3 for attend always; for each community affiliations.

with a mean of 30.7.

Ten percent of the local sample had previously lived elsewhere in the Meramec Regional Planning District. Twenty-eight percent had lived in St. Louis for a mean of 3.7 years. Forty-five percent of the local sample had lived in their present home over 10 years, with 20 percent having lived there over 25 years. Approximately 30 percent of the sample had married children living in the area. Approximately 40 percent of the respondents and their spouses had been born in their respective communities. Twenty-five percent of the respondents' parents were still living in the area. Ninety-three percent of the respondents owned the home in which they resided. In assessing the personal effects of the Meramec Dam project, 41 percent maintained that they expected little or no changes; another 41 percent expected much or very much effect.

In the Meramec area segment of the sample, 44 percent were in favor of the project, 43 percent were opposed, and 13 percent were neutral¹³. Fifty-nine percent indicated they felt very strongly about the proposed dam issue, 30 percent only strongly. Years of interest in the project ranged from 2 to 41 with a mean of 16.8.

Both the proponents and opponents of the dam project tended to believe that the involvement of the proponents was being more effective than the opponents' activities. Eighty-one percent of the "pros" and 50

¹³In no way are these statistics intended to represent the sentiment in the Meramec area. The sampling in this study was purposive—designed specifically to engulf the diversity of opinion in the area. It was intended that a similar number of pro and con respondents be included.

percent of the "cons" indicated that individual and group action in favor of the project was "very effective". Only 8 percent of the "pros" and 23 percent of the "cons" believed that activities in opposition to the dam were "very effective". As might be expected however, respondents tended to evaluate their own side's actions in more positive terms than that of their counterparts.

IV FINDINGS

Through factor analysis of the Q-statements contained in the model, three factors or opinion clusters were identified. Of the 80 respondents, 74 loaded higher than .400 on one of the three factors. Two additional respondents were confounded: they scored higher than .400 on more than one factor. Of the 74 individuals, 35 loaded significantly on Factor I, 36 on Factor II and 3 on Factor III. Fifteen respondents loaded negatively on Factor I and positively on Factor II.

Factor I

As shown in Table 1, the Q-sort for those individuals loading positively on Factor I reflect a very strong pro recreation, pro economic position. The statements most strongly agreed with deal with a perceived need for local people to work toward a comprehensive Meramec Basin plan, to facilitate rational, planned growth. These proponents of the dam saw the economic benefits of the dam as boosting the economy of their area, providing more jobs, keeping their young people in the area. This would result in a stronger human and revenue base for local social institutions. This overall economic advantage would far outweigh any slight damage to the environment caused by building the dam.

A second motiff has to do with the recreational function of the large flatwater lake to be created by the dam. By providing such a facility the local area would be serving the needs of the larger society,

Table 1. Descending Array of Z-Scores for Factor I ($Z \geq 1$, $Z \leq -1$).

Item Description ¹	Z-Score
Need for local gov't and people to push basin project	1.91
Water resources must be planned responsibly now	1.78
Dam part of total basin plan and a coordinated effort	1.77
Dam will provide new markets and new jobs	1.69
Econ. developmt means more jobs, stronger base for schools, etc.	1.55
Longrun economic benefits outweigh damages to environment	1.55
Service to everybody, not self interest, purpose of dam.	1.48
Dam will provide opportunity for earning good living	1.47
Demand for outdoor recreation increased faster than population	1.43
Urban people need to get to beautiful places in country	1.27
Recreation emphasis based on careful estimate of future needs	1.23
Modern technology adds to nature	1.17
Lake will add to natural beauty of area, not detract	1.15
Dam will provide place to get away from pressures	1.10
Dam will keep water table up in area	1.04
* * * * *	
Dams short-lived; in 100 yrs this will be big mud flat	-1.02
Dam will cover good farmland; can't afford food shortage	-1.05
Gov't dams disrupt community; flood control should be local	-1.06
Gov't should buy flood plain and move people out	-1.11
If farmers move out, community institutions will change	-1.24
75% of key land owned by a few land corporations	-1.32
Economic benefits of tourism grossly overstated	-1.36
Decency and neighborliness lost with urban influences	-1.39
Corps self-serving bureaucracy working w/porkbarreling Congress	-1.48
Gov't supports project despite unfavorable investig. findings	-1.48
If underground dealings uncovered, would = watergate	-1.49
Personal benefit really behind economic arguments	-1.54
Will be taken over by St. Louis Blacks, bad elements	-2.20

¹For brevity, the unit idea statements are abbreviated here, and in all subsequent tables. The full text of the statements is presented in Appendix A.

and thereby gaining an economic position for itself, of course. In addition, there was a strong belief that the proposed lake would not be a blight on the local environment, but would add to the overall beauty of the Meramec area.

The statements most strongly disagreed with by individuals loading on this factor indicate a strong repudiation of the support for the proposed dam being motivated by personal gain or calculated exploitation. This factor rejects strongly the existence of "corruption" or an "unholy alliance" between the Corps, who wants to build dams, Congressmen, who want pork-barrelling projects in their districts, and local businessmen, who stand to profit economically. Also rejected are suggestions that the affect on the social-institutional structure of the local community will be negative. They did not see the local communities being disrupted, either by the dislocation of persons from land to be flooded, or by new immigrants or sectors of the society which would move into the area. They disregarded concerns that problems such as law enforcement and disposal of solid wastes and sewage would be significantly increased.

Factor II

In contrast to Factor I, Factor II represents a strong environmental-preservationist view point. "The saddest thing about the dam is the destruction of the clear, fast-flowing streams and all the native trees, flowers, river bluffs, springs, caves, and animal wildlife." (See Table 2) "If we don't respect nature's balance, we are on the road to destruction." This viewpoint presents big dams as poor flood control devices and harmful to the environment. Floods are reduced by good conservation and land use practices upstream. Why destroy the whole

Table 2. Descending Array of Z-Scores for Factor II ($Z \geq 1$, $Z \leq -1$).

Item Description	Z-Score
Sad about destruction of streams trees flowers springs caves	1.84
Rivers & hills just as suitable for recreation as lakes	1.68
Corps self-serving bureaucracy working w/porkbarreling Congress	1.46
Big dams provide flood transfer, not flood control	1.37
Gov't should buy flood plain and move people out	1.33
River part of our heritage, must be preserved	1.31
Economic benefits of tourism grossly overstated	1.30
Strategy has been to bypass ordinary citizen until too late	1.29
Local people should have voice in solving river problems	1.28
Water resources must be planned responsibly now	1.25
If don't respect nature's balance, on road to destruction	1.24
Consider long term cost to environment instead of dollars	1.21
Farmers have learned to adjust to flood, why disrupt environmt	1.18
Gov't supports project despite unfavorable investig. findings	1.15
Why equate developmt with progress; be concerned with nature	1.13
Should save land resources as taught to save money	1.06
Avg. American not deprived if can't drive to a lake	1.04
If pollute last streams, never be free from stench of waste	1.01
* * * * *	
Must be realists, can't get hung up on sacredness of nature	-1.00
Opportunity for earning living first requirement for good life	-1.02
Recreation emphasis based on careful estimate of future needs	-1.05
Most farmland to be covered is marginal	-1.23
Lake will add to natural beauty of area not detract	-1.26
Dam opponents trying to preserve own way of life	-1.28
Agriculture output saved by flood control greater than loss	-1.33
Corps develop plans considering all interests involved	-1.35
Water and land put here to use; when run out substitutes available	-1.36
Although man has gone too far, won't stand in way of progress	-1.36
Whole environment will be improved by the project	-1.67
Longrun economic benefits outweigh damage to environment	-1.69
Environmentalists snobs who want to keep river for themselves	-1.70
Economic benefits from flood control will make up for losses	-1.76

environment for a few bad years. It also depicts economic development as being antithetical to proper resource usage.

Also present in this perspective is a strong criticism of the implementation of the project. Reference is made to the collusion between the Corps of Engineers, Congress, and land developers and other special interest groups. The ordinary citizens are by-passed until the project is too far advanced to do anything about it.

At the other extreme, respondents loading on this factor rejected strongly the overriding benefits of recreational and economic development. They refuse to accept the notion that the whole environment will be improved by a large water impoundment. Neither do they accept the argument that economic benefits from flood control, either generally or specifically to agriculture downstream, will offset the loss of land and disruption to their communities.

Comparison of Factor I and Factor II

As the above descriptions seem to indicate, Factor I and Factor II seem to be opposite viewpoints in the Meramec Dam issue. This is substantiated by the relatively high negative correlation of $-.536$ between Factors I and II (See Table 3). Those accepting a strong recreational and economic development stance deemphasize the environmental arguments and strongly disagree with any criticism of the planning and implementation of the project. The environmental-preservationists, on the other hand, put the environmental issues to the forefront and strongly criticize economic development rhetoric and the strategies of project implementation. If one were to rank order the statements on the basis of difference in Z-scores between Factor I and Factor II, almost

Table 3. Factor Correlations

	<u>Factor I</u>	<u>Factor II</u>	<u>Factor III</u>
Factor I	1.000	-.536	.260
Factor II	-.536	1.000	.217
Factor III	.260	.217	1.000

all of the first 25 items refer to economic development, environmental issues, and implementations of the project. The largest differences occur among the economic development statements.

Factor III

Respondents clustering around Factor III represent a compromise between Factors I and II (See Table 4). They agreed with the benefits of recreational and economic development. The need at this time is for local government and people to push the basin project. Economic development in the long run means more jobs for their children and eventually a stronger base for schools, churches, and other area social institutions. They recognized that although some land speculation was going on, it was no worse than other federal projects; and that on the whole, local landowners were being handled fairly. A strong component of their thinking was the inevitability of the dam: that once the Corps started implementing the project, its completion was a foregone conclusion.

However, they did not close their eyes to the costs the dam would exact from the local people. Perhaps the greatest cost to the area was the split the issue had caused within the community. They recognized

Table 4. Descending Array of Z-Scores for Factor III ($Z \geq 1$, $Z \leq -1$)

<u>Item Description</u>	
No more speculation than other projects; land owners handled fairly	2.00
Dam issue split community; strong feelings	1.75
When Corps makes up mind to build dam, it will be built	1.63
Recreation emphasis based on careful estimate of future needs	1.41
Decisions must be made at grass roots level for democracy to survive	1.32
Recreation often separates families; water recreation brings families together	1.31
Need for local gov't and people to push basin project	1.28
Econ. developmt means more jobs, stronger base for schools, etc.	1.23
Local people should have voice in solving river problems	1.15
Water resources must be planned responsibly now	1.09
Business have a right to profit, gov't should not interfere	1.08
This dam part of total basin plan, coordinated effort	1.07
Avg. American not deprived if can't drive to a lake	1.00
* * * * *	
Gov't imposing itself on private ownership	-1.07
Although man has gone too far, won't stand in the way of progress	-1.10
If farmers move out, community institutions will change	-1.20
Whole environment will be improved by the project	-1.24
Dams short-lived; in 100 yrs. this will be big mud flat	-1.29
Environmentalists snobs who want to keep river for themselves	-1.46
Gov't should buy flood plain and move people out	-1.46
Lake will add to natural beauty of area, not detract	-1.57
Must be realists, can't get hung up on sacredness of nature	-1.61
Economic benefits from flood control will make up for losses	-1.88
Dam opponents trying to preserve own way of life	-1.98
Local feelings better guide than plans of experts	-2.00
Water & land put here to use; when run out substitutes available	-2.06
Will be taken over by St. Louis, Blacks, bad elements	-2.25

there were so many strong sentiments, that one had to be careful how one expressed his/her ideas when talking to people. They did not accept the notion that the resulting lake would be an improvement on nature, nor did they agree that the economic benefits from flood control would more than make up for the losses of people directly affected by the dam. However they did not perceive the dam as being the ruination of the local area. The changes which would occur would have costs, but would not completely transform their community into something altogether different. Also they tended to see neither the Corps, members of the Meramec Basin Association, nor members of the Sierra Club, nor local persons concerned with the environment as wearing "black hats," i.e., they did not label the antagonists on either side in the local controversy "good guys" or "bad guys".

One serious concern they seemed to express was the matter of local control. Although, overall, they expressed little criticism of the planning and implementation of the Meramec Dam project, they tended to give strong support to statements that supported local, grass-roots decision making and self-determination. Local people should have some voice in how river problems can be solved.

Identification of Five Opinion Clusters in the Meramec Area

One of the advantages of Q-methodology as a specific variation on factor analysis is that it identifies immediately the individuals from the sample who load on each factor. In considering both the positive and negative loadings on the three factors, five distinct clusters of individuals can be identified from among the 61 members of the sample drawn from the Meramec basin area. Group 1 (N=27) includes those

individuals who load positively on Factor I--the pro recreational, pro economic development respondents described earlier. Group 2 (N=13) includes those loading positively on Factor II--the environmental preservationists. Group 3 (N=12) are those respondents loading negatively on Factor I and positively on Factor II. Besides adhering to the environmental preservationist position, these respondents criticised even more strongly than their Group 2 counterparts a) the planning and implementation of the Meramec Dam project, and b) the economic development arguments. Group 4 (N=3) represents those respondents loading positively on Factor III holding a compromise position between the recreational-economic development viewpoint and the environmental-preservationist stance. Group 5 (N=3) represents those respondents loading negatively on Factor I, not embracing the environmental issues, yet criticising the arguments for economic development. Because of the small number of respondents in the last two clusters of opinion, the remaining analysis will deal only with the three major groups of respondents in the breakdown of individual characteristics and perceptions of future community impact from the dam project. These three groupings closely approximate the "pro-dam" and "anti-dam" sentiments. Group 1 includes all local respondents expressing a pro stance toward the project, and Groups 2 and 3 evenly share the anti sentiment.

V
CORRELATES OF THE
THREE MAJOR OPINION CLUSTERS

As was indicated in the previous chapter, the remaining analysis will consider only the three major clusters of opinion in the local (Meramec basin area) sample of respondents. Cluster one was characterized by a strong pro recreational, pro economic development stance. This group will be referred to subsequently as the "Pro-Dam" group. The position of the second cluster can be described as an environmental preservationist one. Accordingly, this group will be designated forthwith as "Pro-Environ." The third group had very strong sentiments about preserving the environment, also. However, the concern was not so much a generalized one, about the environment in general. It was sharply focused on the local Meramec basin area. Therefore, in addition to its environmental preservationist stance which it shared with cluster two, members of cluster three had a strong anti-development orientation as well as strong negative feelings about the strategies employed by the Corps of Engineers and the Meramec Basin Association. The economic development of the area was perceived as the mechanism by which many untoward changes would occur in the physical, social-institutional, and cultural environment. Therefore, this cluster will be designated as "Anti-Development" recognizing that its perspective is much broader than merely being antagonistic to the economic development of the area.

Community Integration

Only slight differences in age were present among the three opinion clusters. The Pro-Dam and the Anti-Development groups had mean ages of 53.4 and 51.1, respectively. The Pro-Environ group averaged 45.6 years of age. The mean educational levels of all three clusters were approximately 14 years of formal schooling. Some differences were apparent in the distribution of occupations across the three groups. Professionals were mainly represented in the Pro-Dam and the Pro-Environ groups. The business community, including business executives, large and small proprietors, and insurance and real estate agents, was largely confined to the Pro-Damers. The skilled and service occupations, newspaper editors, and public officials that were contacted in the study also fell largely into this cluster. Farmers were largely confined to the other two clusters. In comparing the two opinion clusters who opposed the dam project, the Pro-Environmentalists had a much larger representation of professionals. Businessmen, skilled and service labor, and farmers were more likely to be Anti-Developers. (See Table 5).

Only slight differences were evident also in assessing respondents' social bonds to the local area. Sixty-seven percent of the Pro-Dam respondents were born in their respective communities, as opposed to 58% of the Anti-Development and 46% of the Pro-Environ groups. Approximately 53% of the Pro-Environ respondents had at least one parent still living in the Meramec area. This was true for only 33% of the Pro-Dam group and 42% of the Anti-Developers. (See Table 6) All of the clusters were characterized by a substantial variance in years lived in the local community. In assessing mean differences, the Anti-Development respondents had resided in their local communities 5 to 6 years

Table 5. Distribution of Occupations Among Opinion Clusters (Percentage)

<u>Occupational Category</u>	<u>Pro-Dam</u>	<u>Pro-Environ</u>	<u>Anti-Development</u>
Professionals	40	40	10
Business, Executives, Large Proprietors	57	14	29
Small Proprietors, Retailers	63	12	25
Insurance, Real Estate	67	17	16
Newspaper Editors	50	17	33
Public Officials	100	0	0
Skilled workers, Service Occupations	57	14	29
Farmers	17	33	50

longer than their Pro-Dam or Pro-Environ counterparts. They also were less likely to have lived in St. Louis, and resided more total time in the Meramec basin area. The Anti-Development respondents also tended to have a slightly larger number of brothers and sisters and spouse's brothers and sisters in the area. They averaged slightly higher in the number of children in their immediate families.

More substantial differences among the three opinion groups were evident in local community organizational participation. Overall, Pro-Dam individuals were affiliated with more local organizations. This greater degree of involvement was also reflected in the total participation index. The most striking differences in organizational participation involved the Chamber of Commerce. Pro-Dam respondents showed a substantially higher participation score than the other groups. Sixty-five percent of the local respondents affiliated with local chambers of commerce belonged to the Pro-Dam cluster. These respondents also had a higher mean participation score in church, fraternal-lodge, and volunteer

Table 6. Differences in Community Integration of Opinion Clusters.

	Pro-Dam N=27	Pro-Environ N=13	Anti-Development N=12
	Mean	Mean	Mean
Number of children	1.4	1.5	1.7
Siblings in Area	1.0	1.1	1.5
Spouse's Siblings in Area	.6	.8	1.7
Years in Community ¹	28.9	27.4	33.4
Church Participation	2.5	2.0	1.8
Frat/Lodge Participation	2.2	1.2	1.0
Civic Participation	1.3	1.5	.3
Gov't/Public Participation	1.1	1.3	.7
Business/Economic Participation	3.4	3.3	1.9
Chamber of Commerce Part.	2.8	.9	1.2
Labor/Professional Part.	.4	1.1	.3
Resreation/Social Part.	.6	1.2	.2
Voluntary health, educational, and welfare organizations	2.1	.9	1.9
Number of Organizational Affiliations	3.7	2.9	2.7
Total Community Organizations Participation	13.7	10.8	8.5

¹The participation index utilized was the Chapin Social Participation Index.

health, education, and welfare organizations. Pro-Environ individuals were more involved in recreational, social, and labor-professional organizations. Only slight differences appeared between the Pro-Dam groups and Pro-Environ groups in civic, governmental-public, and business-economic organizational participation. Except in volunteer organizations and the Chambers of Commerce, Anti-Development respondents were consistently less involved than their Pro-Dam and Pro-Environ counterparts.

Assessment of Community Impact from the Meramec Dam

In assessing the perceived community effects from the Meramec Dam

Project, respondents were asked to comment on eight areas of potential change: local population, recreational habits, the culture of the area, church involvement, crime, the job market, schools, and local businesses.

Population Change. Among all local respondents, about 42% perceived a large increase in area population as a result of Meramec Dam. This assessment seemed equally salient in all three opinion groups. Eight percent of the respondents predicted only moderate growth in the area. These respondents were all in the Pro-Dam group. About 70% of the respondents discussed the dam's effect on the composition of the population. One-fifth of the respondents foresaw an increase in older residents and retirees. This perception was most prevalent among the Anti-Development respondents, where more than 40% made this prediction. One-third of the Pro-Environ group expressed concern about the intrusion of blacks and undesirable elements from St. Louis. Although this was a slight concern of the Anti-Development cluster, it was expressed by only one individual among the Pro-Dam group. Predicted increases in the number of wealthier residents and weekenders were somewhat less prevalent among respondents, involving only about one-tenth of the Pro-Dam and Anti-Development groups. Less than one-fifth of the local sample had no opinion or perceived no change in the area population as a result of the Meramec Dam.

Recreation. Approximately one third of the respondents perceived an increase in flatwater recreation in the area. This sentiment was equally distributed among all the groups. Twenty-three percent foresaw

much more diversity in recreational activity resulting from implementation of the basin project, engulfing a wide range of outdoor interests. This contention was held almost solely by Pro-Dam individuals. The other groups were more inclined to view the recreational development as beneficial only to the rich and outsiders. Fifteen percent of the respondents foresaw no change in recreational activity in the area. Most of these were members of the Pro-Environ group.

Church. The impact of the Meramec Dam on the local churches was the least salient concern addressed by the respondents. Forty-four percent predicted little or no change in local religious organizations. Over three-fourth of Pro-Environ respondents stated this opinion, compared to 37% of the Pro-Dam and 25% of the Anti-Development groups. Almost half of the Pro-Dam group, however, foresaw beneficial effects from the dam in the form of increased attendance and financial support. About 15% of the other two groups mentioned this possibility.

Culture. The impact of the basin development on the culture of the area was another marginal, somewhat undefined concern for the majority of the local respondents. One fourth of the sample had no formulated opinion on the matter. Another third saw no change. Many of these individuals maintained that the Ozark culture had already undergone a significant transition with increased contact from the metropolitan St. Louis area. Ten percent, mostly from the Pro-Dam cluster, foresaw beneficial cultural effects with increased contact from the outside liberalizing the local population. Yet, one-fourth predicted cultural deterioration in the local area. The Anti-Development respondents centered on the loss of community closeness, whereas Pro-Environ individuals empha-

sized a moral crisis in the local communities involving increases in sexual and drug activity.

Crime Increased crime in the local area and the resulting pressure on existing city and county law enforcement was the most prevalent concerns of all opinion groups. 78% of the local sample predicted a substantial increase generally in crime in the area. This included 85% of the Pro-Dam group, 69% of the Pro-Environ group, and 75% of the Anti-Development group. Three-quarters of the sample acknowledged the need for increased funding for law enforcement. Approximately 23% of all respondents had no clear opinion on the matter or predicted no significant changes.

Local Job Market Large differences in opinion were evident between the Pro-Dam group, on the one hand, and the other two clusters, on the other, concerning the impact of the Meramec Dam on the local job market. One third of the Pro-Environ and Anti-Development groups did not foresee any changes in the job market occurring as a result of the dam. Almost all the rest of these two clusters perceived any increase as being only short term, or seasonal, parttime and relatively low paying. In contrast, more than three-fourths of the Pro-Dam group saw a permanent increase in the local job market forthcoming.

Local Business The impact of the basin project on the local business community was another topic which showed substantial disparity of opinion between the Pro-Dam group and the other two clusters. Twenty-seven percent predicted an increase in local business related to tourism. This sentiment was held mostly by the Pro-Dam and Anti-Development groups.

Thirty-five percent of local respondents saw a more general wide-spread expansion in the local economy including industry. This viewpoint was expressed by 56% of Pro-Dam individuals and 23% of the Pro-Environ respondents. About 30% stated that local businessmen would benefit little from the expanding economy and may indeed be destroyed by powerful outside competitors. This opinion was expressed solely by the Pro-Environ and Anti-Development groups.

Schools Half of the local respondents perceived a substantial increase in school enrollment in the area. The distribution of this prediction was almost identical across the three opinion clusters. One-third of the sample had no opinion concerning enrollment, and 10% anticipated no change. In addressing school revenues, some differences emerged between the cluster positions. One-fourth of the respondents predicted an increase in the taxbase of local schools over the long run—after the construction of the dam and the ensuing development and growth in the area. This optimism was expressed only by the Pro-Dam respondents. Half of the other two groups predicted either a decrease in tax revenue in the short run—during the implementation of the project—or in the long run, after a fraction of the development espoused by the proponents is actualized. The other half of the respondents in the Pro-Environ and Anti-Development groups had no definite opinion concerning trends in school tax revenues. Among those respondents addressing both trends in school revenues and trends in enrollment, approximately one-third predicted increased enrollment accompanied by increased revenues, posing no problems for local school districts. These were all Pro-Dam respondents. Another one-third predicted permanent problems for school administrators,

beset with decreasing taxbases and increasing enrollments. The majority of these respondents were in the Pro-Environ group. The remaining one-third addressing both issues foresaw short term problems with a temporary drop in tax revenues and an enrollment boom during the dam construction. This sentiment was evenly distributed among the two anti-dam clusters. Approximately 25% of these two clusters predicted forthcoming internal disciplinary problems in the school districts, resulting largely from the composition of the incoming students.

Summary of Community Impact The most salient concern for all local respondents was the potential crime increase resulting from the implementation of the Meramec Dam Project. All three opinion groups equally acknowledged the need for expanded law enforcement facilities. All three opinion groups also expressed similar predictions concerning local population and school enrollment trends, anticipating substantial increases in both. In the assessment of changes in the local church, culture, and area recreation, some divergence between the proponents and opponents of the dam project was evident. The proponents were more likely to emphasize the general expansion of recreational opportunities for all residents; whereas, individuals against the dam were more likely to view the increase in flatwater recreation as a response to special interests composed largely of rich outsiders. Even though the church was a relatively unimportant issue for most respondents, the proponents emphasized to a greater extent the church's financial benefits from area development. The preservation of the local way of life seemed to be a more important issue for respondents against the Meramec Dam.

These individuals anticipated a decline in community closeness and a deterioration in the morals and values of the local people, especially the youth.

The most significant differences in the assessment of community impact were encountered in the economic issues. Proponents of the dam project predicted a permanent expansion of the job market, whereas, the opponents foresaw increases in only certain sectors, mostly involving seasonal, parttime, and lowpaying jobs. Proponents emphasized the general increase in economic development from tourism and industry and the resulting increase in tax base for local communities, as well as other benefits. The two groups of opponents tended to question the predicted boom in tax revenue from economic development and anticipated substantial problems for local businessmen from outside interests.

Political Participation

In assessing the degree of political involvement in the Meramec Dam issue and its community participation correlates, substantial differences were found between the three clusters of opinion. The greatest amount of personal involvement with the dam project was found among the Anti-Development respondents. Approximately 75% of these individuals were affiliated with a dam-related political organization—mainly the Citizen's Committee to Save the Meramec. Those individuals affiliated with the CCSM averaged the highest participation score (See Table 7). More than half of the Pro-Dam group were affiliated with a political organization, all but one belonging to the Meramec Basin Association. Their average personal participation in the MBA was substantially lower than the Anti-Development group's CCSM members. The lowest percentage

Table 7. Average Participation Scores in "Political" Organizations²

<u>Organization</u>	<u>Pro-Dam</u>	<u>Pro-Environ</u>	<u>Anti-Development</u>
Meramec Basin Association	7.3	0.0	1.0
Citizens Committee to Save the Meramec	0.0	16.0	16.6
Chambers of Commerce of Cuba and Steelville	12.0	0.0	5.0
Other Opposition Organizations (Missouri Conservation Task Force, State Cave Association, Show-Me State Heritage)	0.0	1.0	2.0

² Respondents were given 5 points for holding an office or speaking before a meeting; 4 points for distributing literature, serving on a committee, or drafting a public statement; 3 points for attending meetings regularly; 2 points for attending frequently; and 1 point for attending occasionally.

of political affiliation was encountered with the Pro-Environ group. Sixty-nine percent had no organizational membership. Yet among those affiliated with the CCSM, the participation score was relatively high.

Table 8, displaying the mean political involvement scores of all local respondents, seems to further substantiate these differences. The Anti-Development respondents averaged well above their Pro-Dam and Pro-Environ counterparts in both political organizational indices. The differences in political involvement among the three groups closely resembles the differences in perceived personal impact from the Meramec Dam project. The Anti-Development respondents expressed stronger feelings than the other two groups that the proposed dam would have an impact on their personal life space. Interestingly, they also reported a longer period of interest in the dam project. Though relatively low in personal participation in political organizations, Pro-Dam respondents provided a much higher degree of financial support than the other two groups, with an average of \$86 per year. Approximately 10% of all three groups indicated that they had increased their organizational activity over the past year. The most frequent reason given for increased activity was a greater demand for information from area residents. On the other hand, a quarter of the Pro-Dam group and half of the Anti-Development group indicated that they had reduced their level of participation, primarily for business or personal reasons.

Differences between the three interest groups were also apparent when assessing the interrelationship among the political participation characteristics. As might be expected, strength of feelings toward the Meramec Dam project was consistently related positively to political participation across all three groups (See Table 9).

Table 8. Mean Level of Selected Political Involvements in Meramec Dam Issue

Type of Involvement	Pro-Dam	Pro-Environ	Anti-Development
Years of interest in proposed dam	16.6	12.9	21.4
Years in dam-related organization	6.5	0.9	7.6
Dam-related organizational participation index	4.2	4.1	7.6
Dam-related organizational participation-estimated hours per week	1.0	1.7	2.4
Extent of annual financial support	\$86.	\$21.	\$29.

Table 9. Zero-order Correlations of Dam-Related Organizational Participation and Selected Kinds of Other Political Activity

	Organizational Participation Index	Participation in Hours/Week
Years of interest in project		
Pro-Dam	-.04	-.16
Pro-Environ	-.18	-.25
Anti-Development	-.51	.63
Years in dam-related organization		
Pro-Dam	.39	.17
Pro-Environ	.30	.27
Anti-Development	-.22	-.20
Financial support		
Pro-Dam	.18	-.05
Pro-Environ	.79	.71
Anti-Development	.56	.67
Strength of feelings about issue		
Pro-Dam	.21	.12
Pro-Environ	.24	.23
Anti-Development	.21	.16

Years of affiliation with a political organization was positively related to level of present involvement only for the Pro-Dam and Pro-Environ groups. Years of interest in the dam project showed a negative association with the involvement especially for the groups opposed to the basin project. Financial support for an organization seemed to be closely associated with the amount of time spent in participation for the Pro-Dam group. Thus, in the locally based political organizations against the dam project (mainly the CCSM), large financial support from local respondents usually coincided with substantial personal involvement, whereas, in the wider based Meramec Basin Association encompassing the St. Louis area, financial support was many times the only major individual contribution to the organization from the locals.

Respondents in the Anti-Development group reported the most political activity outside of their respective organizations. Forty-two percent of these respondents stated that they had participated in face to face discussions with state or national politicians on the dam issue. This was true only for 15% of the Pro-Dam and 8% of the Pro-Environ groups. Members of the two opposition clusters were twice as likely as their Pro-Dam counterparts to speak on the issue at meetings of local non-dam-related organizations. Several respondents from both of the opposition clusters were personally involved in legal actions against the dam that were still pending at the time of the survey.

Political Participation and Community Integration

The three clusters of opinion displayed somewhat different patterns of association between political involvement and community inte-

gration. Surprisingly, years of residence in the local community was a very poor predictor of participation in politically oriented organizations interested in the dam controversy. Though positively related to strength of feelings and years of organizational affiliation among the opponents, years of residence was negatively related to both participation indices. For Pro-Dam respondents, long-term residents in local communities were less likely to support their respective political organizations financially than short-term residents. However, the extent to which these supporters perceived the proposed dam to affect them personally was positively related to the degree of financial support they gave their cause. For the Pro-Environ respondents, perceived personal impact was positively related to years of interest, strength of feeling, and years in the political organization, but was somewhat negatively related to both participation indices and to financial support. For the Anti-Development group, perceived personal effect was positively related to the participation indices, financial support, and years of interest in the project; but was negatively related to years of affiliation in political organizations. Thus, even though perceived personal effect was a consistent predictor of years of interest in the project for all three opinion groups, it was a correlate of financial support only in the Pro-Dam and Anti-Development groups and of active participation only among the Anti-Development people.

For opponents of the dam project, level of participation generally in local community organizations was negatively associated with political involvement in the dam issue. This relationship was strongest among Pro-Environ respondents, accompanied by a negative association with

financial support. For the Pro-Dam and Anti-Development groups little association was found between community integration and extent of financial support. Pro-Dam individuals with high political participation were more likely to be involved in the chamber of commerce, volunteer health, education and welfare organizations and recreational-social organizations. All those providing substantial financial support for political organizations were characterized by higher participation in the local church, the chamber of commerce and fraternal-lodge organizations.

As mentioned earlier, individuals in the Pro-Environ group most active in political organizations were relatively uninvolved with local community organizations. A similar relationship was found with financial support. Civic, church, labor-professional, recreational-social, and fraternal-lodge organizational participation were relatively good predictors of years of interest in the dam issue and strength of feelings toward the project.

For individuals in the Anti-Development group, even though there was a relatively strong relationship between community integration and years of affiliation with a political organization, community participation was a poor predictor of actual political activity. Those individuals providing substantial financial support were more likely to be active in civic and volunteer health, education, and welfare organizations. Interestingly, for this cluster, community participation, especially involving the chamber of commerce, volunteer organizations, and business/economic organizations, was strongly related negatively to the strength of feelings toward the dam project.

Perceptions of the Political Process

Generally, there seemed to be agreement among all these opinion clusters on the political efficacy of the proponents and opponents of the Meramec Dam project. They all tended to perceive members of the Pro-Dam group to be more effective in their political activity. Members of the Meramec Basin Association, in evaluating their respective organizations, perceived their organizational activity to be much more effective than that of their counterparts in the Citizens Committee to Save the Meramec. Individuals affiliated with the CCSM, however, perceived less difference in the efficacy of the two organizations. Among CCSM members, Anti-Development individuals considered their organization's activities to be more effective than the Pro-Environ respondents.

Perceptions of the political process by local respondents varied significantly, not only between opinion groups but also within them, according to differing levels of political participation. In general perceptions of internal (personal) and external (outside forces) control in the political process, Pro-Dam respondents seemed to have much more confidence in personal efficacy. They were more likely to affirm that "the average citizen can have an influence in governmental decisions" and "by taking an active part in political affairs people can control government action". Opponents of the dam project were more inclined to doubt their personal effectiveness in the political process (i.e., "The world is run by a few people and there is not much the little guy can do about it"). Anti-Development respondents tended to be much less confident of their effectiveness than their Pro-Environ counterparts, emphasizing the barriers to personal input in governmental decision making.

Similar differences were evident among the three opinion groups in their responses to more specific political process items (derived from the Q-sort) pertaining to the planning and implementation of the Meramec Dam Project. As mentioned in the characterization of the three opinion clusters, the opponents of the dam project (Pro-Environ and Anti-Development) were more inclined to view the dam project not as a comprehensive resource management plan responsive to the needs of the general public but rather a narrowly conceived project characterized by "underground dealings," benefiting vested interests, namely the Army Corps of Engineers, "porkbarreling Congressmen," and developers. This sentiment was most salient among the Anti-Development respondents. On the other hand, the proponents of the project tended to view the Meramec Dam as a part of a total basin plan—a coordinated effort by government agencies and concerned citizens to achieve the greatest public good with the least damage to anyone".

Within the Pro-Dam group, greater political participation was associated with greater confidence in general political efficacy and more positive perceptions of the dam project. Perceived personal effectiveness in the political process among these Pro-Dam individuals was also associated with more financial support, stronger feelings, and greater assessment of the personal effects from the project.

Surprisingly, the interrelationship between perceptions of the political process and political involvement were substantially different for the two groups of opponents. For individuals in the Anti-Development group, as with Pro-Dam respondents, perceived personal efficacy in the political process was associated with greater political involvement

and financial support. Interestingly, those most active in the political organizations opposing the dam were less likely to emphasize the reported political scandals surrounding the project and tended to evaluate the dam proponents in more negative terms and the opponents in more positive terms regarding their organizational effectiveness. Among the Pro-Environ individuals, a similar relationship was found between participation in political organizations and perceived effectiveness of the total efforts for and against the dam project. Yet, in this group individuals with greater activity in political organizations were associated with greater concern for the implementation of the dam project. They emphasized to a greater extent the political dealings and strategies of vested interests groups. They also were more inclined to state "external force" views toward the general political process than other individuals in their opinion cluster.

In summary, Anti-Development respondents showed the highest degree of political participation among local respondents. Pro-Dam respondents ranked by far the highest in financial support. For the opponents of the dam project, active participation in political organizations was associated with substantial financial support. Yet this relationship was not found among the proponents. Community participation, years in the community, and even perceived personal impact were found to be inconsistent predictors of political involvement across the three opinion groups. The proponents were more likely to view the dam project as a comprehensive, coordinated effort between government agencies and concerned citizens for the realization of public good. They also perceived more personal efficacy in the general political process. The

opponents tended to emphasize the benefits that would accrue to vested interests, and the purported "underground dealings". They perceived less personal efficacy in the decision-making process. For the Pro-Dam and Anti-Development groups political participation was associated with more internality(personal efficacy) in general perceptions of the political process. For the Pro-Environ group this relationship was somewhat negative. For both clusters of opponents, greater participation was associated with more positive evaluation of the opponents and more negative evaluation of the proponents in their organizational effectiveness. For the Pro-Dam group greater participation was associated with more positive evaluation of both proponents and opponents.

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APPENDIX A

STATEMENTS
OF
UNIT IDEAS

Appendix A

STATEMENTS OF UNIT IDEAS

Presented here is the complete list of the statements (unit ideas) utilized in the Q-sort in phase two of the research. Each statement was printed on a 2 x 4 inch card. Categories of the dimensions which each statement represented are indicated. As listed here, the first statement in each cell is a "pro" statement, supporting the construction of the Meramec Dam. The second statement is a "con" statement, voicing opposition to the dam. In the seven instances that a third statement appears in a cell, it is a neutral idea with respect to the construction of the dam and reservoir.

(Dys)Functional Focus: Flood Control

Physical/Natural Environment

1. If some of those conservationists could see how flood waters tear up a beautiful landscape, they wouldn't object to building a dam.
2. Big dams only provide flood transfer, not flood control. Floods are reduced or stopped by good conservation and land use practices upstream.

Economy

1. The economic benefits from flood control alone will more than make up for the losses of people directly affected by the dam.
2. Assuming it is important to protect people from floods, it would make more sense for the government to buy lands subject to flooding and move the people out rather than building dams.

Social-Institutional Environment

1. Certainly some people have to be displaced if we build a dam for flood control. But they can get re-established some place else. This happens all the time.

2. Unlike other rivers near metropolitan areas, there is not a foot of levee anywhere on the Meramec. It sure looks like the Corps has carefully avoided such construction to justify an upstream dam here.

(Dys)Functional Focus: Recreation/Tourism

Physical/Natural
Environment

1. The lake will add to the natural beauty of the area—not detract from it.
2. It is silly for a resident of Missouri to insist on using lakes as his principle source of recreation. People should realize that rivers, hills, even prairies and flatlands are just as suitable for recreation.
3. Our water resources must be used without polluting them. If we fail to plan responsibly now we can find ourselves in the midst of a water crisis as severe as the energy crisis currently plaguing our nation.

Economy

1. The demand for outdoor recreation has increased faster than the population. we must provide for this need.
2. The economic benefits of tourism have been grossly overstated. About the only local businesses who will benefit are service stations, grocery stores, and motels. Most of the increased employment locally will be seasonal and lower class.

Social-Institutional
Environment

1. Today recreation often separates families—dad golfs, mom bowls, little boys play little league, the girls have campfire. But water recreation brings families together.
2. Even though we have been bothered with some problems, like drugs and crime, this will be increased many times over in a recreational area.

Cultural-Value
Context

1. Those who are so interested in canoeing and hiking should be reminded that a lot of people don't care about this kind of primitive sport.
2. There is no reason to think that the average American is deprived if he cannot drive to the lake for the weekend or spend his Saturdays water skiing.

Strategies

1. The recreational emphasis in this project is based upon careful estimates of the future recreational needs of the increasing population.
2. The further you dig on this recreational push for the dam, the more appalled you become. You can't find a hard figure anyplace.

(Dys)Functional Focus: Agriculture

Physical/Natural
Environment

1. Sure, a few good farms will be covered by the reservoir. Except for several strips of bottom land, however, most of the farm land which will go under water is only of marginal value. It's not good for much more than grazing and a few trees.
2. I know our good bottom lands have been flooded from time to time. But why cover them completely forever. Farmers have learned to adjust to periodic flooding. Why destroy the whole environment for a few bad years.

Economy

1. Saving agricultural output that would otherwise be lost by flooding below the dam will easily offset that lost from land covered by the reservoir.
2. We are covering up thousands of acres of good farmland. The land is gone for good when it first goes under. With current food shortages, we can't afford that.

Social-Institutional
Environment

1. I can't agree with people who say the dam will disrupt our rural communities. New markets will be provided for farm products and jobs for the young people who wish to stay.
2. Right now we are a rural area—mostly agricultural. If farmers move out of here and city people move in our whole community will change; that means our churches, schools, lodges, and the like. This is reason enough for not building the dam.

Cultural-Value
Context

1. Sure a little farmland will be lost if the dam is built. But there are other human needs that have to be met, for example, getting away from the pressures of modern day living.
2. We believe that those who would destroy farms to provide a recreational lake must assume their share of responsibility for food shortages of the future.

Strategies

1. Farmers look at things differently. Farmers are usually opposed to these dams; but I don't think they should always tell us what we can do, and what we can't do. After all, agriculture really isn't as important around here as in other areas.
2. Nationwide, injunctions are being granted to stop farming near lake developments. Farming should be encouraged not penalized and destroyed.

(Dys)Functional Focus: Community/Resource Development

Physical/Natural
Environment

1. Mother nature doesn't always develop a perfect environment. The Corps of Engineers are not interested just in a flood control project. When they get finished, the whole environment will be improved. If you read their impact statement, you'll see it covers everything.
2. Government officials continue to support this development without regard to

unfavorable investigative findings or of revelations that there will be detrimental effects on the environment. Otherwise, they would lose votes and money backing.

3. Water, land minerals, and forests were put here for man to use. When they run out we'll find substitutes or work out new ways to get the things we want and need.

Economy

1. Sure, there are some adverse effects of the project (on the environment) but in the long run the overall economic benefits will far outweigh the damages done both immediately and in the extended future.
2. When it comes to increased law enforcement, the disposal of solid wastes, and sewage, the local community has to foot the bill. Someone else gets all of the benefits.

Social-Institutional Environment

1. Economic development here in the long run means more jobs for our children and eventually a stronger base for our schools and more support for our churches.
2. If this project does materialize, we will be taken over by black people and bad elements from St. Louis.

Cultural-Value Context

1. Opportunities for earning a living is the first requirement for a good life. After that we can begin to think about other things. The dam will increase these opportunities.
2. Why must we always equate development with progress? Instead, we need to be thinking about getting back to nature, the outdoors, and concern for the other fellow.
3. It seems that every influence from the city deteriorates our way of life. Even though we can't completely avoid this, it certainly should not be encouraged.

Strategies

1. The need at this time is for local government and people to push the basin project, and to work locally for both sound economic and resource management.
2. Maybe it isn't intentional, but the strategy seems to be to bypass the ordinary citizen until the project is too far along to do anything about it. We object to not being asked whether we wanted the river dammed.

(Dys)Functional Focus: Conservation

Physical/Natural Environment

1. A lot of people say they want the environment left alone. But I think modern technology adds something to nature. I think people can appreciate works of man as well as of nature.
2. The saddest part about this project is destruction of the clear, fast-flowing streams and all the native trees, flowers, river bluffs, springs, caves, and animal wildlife.
3. When I note what we are doing to the land, water, and timber resources of the area it makes me sick. If we don't respect nature's balance we are on the road to destruction.

Economy

1. Water is one of the most important economic assets of this area. When this dam is filled, the water table of the area will be kept high all year around, especially during the dry season.
2. Dams are short lived. Maybe this one will be useful for 100 years or so. After that we will have a big mud flat which will be of little economic value to anybody.

Social-Institutional Environment

1. One of the things local people don't realize is how much urban populations need to get out to beautiful places in the country. With the increasing press of everyday life, recreation is a necessity that we have to plan and provide for.

Cultural-Value Context

2. If we pollute the last clear air, dirty the last clear streams, and push our paved roads to the last of the silence, never again will Americans be free from noise, the exhaust, the stench of human and automotive waste.

Strategies

1. The opponents of this project are trying to preserve a way of life in a world of change. If they win out in this matter the whole world will pass us by.
2. We are concerned with preserving the river that we grew up with. It's an important part of our heritage. Something will have gone out of us as a people if we let it be destroyed.
1. In a project such as this we have to be realists, we can't afford to get hung up on a lot of moral principles about the sacredness of nature.
2. *
3. I think sometimes man has gone too far and directly or indirectly upset nature's way of doing things. But that's progress. Far be it from me to stand in the way and to set down any limitations.

(Dys)Functional Focus: Exploitation

Physical/Natural Environment

1. Environmentalists who oppose the project are snobs who look down their noses at people who don't see things in their own narrow way. They use unfounded arguments to mask their desire to keep the river for themselves.
2. Everyone seems to be influenced by the immediate dollar. Instead of considering only the immediate, personal profit aspect, we must look at the long term costs to the environment. If we upset nature's balance, the effect will be disastrous.

Economy

1. I agree that service to everybody and the general public benefit are the

purposes of the dam, not individual self-interest, as so many claim.

2. The taxpayer who thinks that this project is for the people is in for a rude awakening. Personal benefit is really behind all of the economic arguments for the project.

Social-Institutional Environment

1. There is some land speculation going on but nothing more than any other federal project. Overall, the land owners are being handled fairly.
2. I don't see how proponents can insist that local people will benefit from a project such as this when 75% of the key land is owned by a very few corporations, mostly by St. Louis people.

Cultural-Value Context

1. Businessmen are a necessary part of our society. They have every right to make a profit. The government should not interfere, except to see that aggressive individuals do not infringe unduly on the rights of others in the process.
2. The thing that is wrong with a project like this is that the government is imposing itself on private ownership—the rights of the individual.
3. If we insist on putting all kinds of curbs on industry and enterprising individuals, we are asking for moral decay and national stagnation.

Strategies

1. One thing that makes a single dam so important is that it is part of a total basin plan and a coordinated effort by government agencies and concerned citizens to achieve the greatest public good with the least damage to anyone.
2. If all the underground dealings of developers, politicians, and engineers could be uncovered, we would have our own Watergate affair.

3. The Corps is a giant, self-serving bureaucracy that justifies its existence by promoting unneeded projects and operating with pork-barreling Congressmen and special-interest groups.

Unit Ideas External to Two-Dimensional Matrix

1. Our democratic form of government will not survive if decisions affecting the general public are not made at the local, grass-roots level.
2. The dam issue has split our community apart. There are so many strong feelings on the matter, you have to be careful whom you express your ideas to.
3. If the Corps of Engineers make up their minds to do something, they will do it. This river will be dammed eventually.
4. Feelings of local people about projects such as this is a better guide to what is good for the people than plans developed by "so-called experts" and cost-benefit measures.
5. Most of human decency, neighborliness, and concern for others will be lost when urban people and commercial influences move in. The good of our country depends on preserving these values.
6. Most of us were taught to save our money, our land, and our resources. This should be kept squarely in minds as we think about building a dam in this area.
7. I haven't really thought much about the Meramec Dam project. I'm inclined to stay out of the hassle. Whatever is done, I'll get along okay.

APPENDIX B

**SURVEY
INTERVIEW
SCHEDULE**

**STUDY OF ATTITUDES, OPINIONS, AND SPECIAL INTERESTS
CONCERNING PROPOSED MERAMEC DAM AND RESERVOIR PROJECT**

Department of Rural Sociology
and the
Water Resources Research Center
University of Missouri-Columbia
Columbia, Missouri

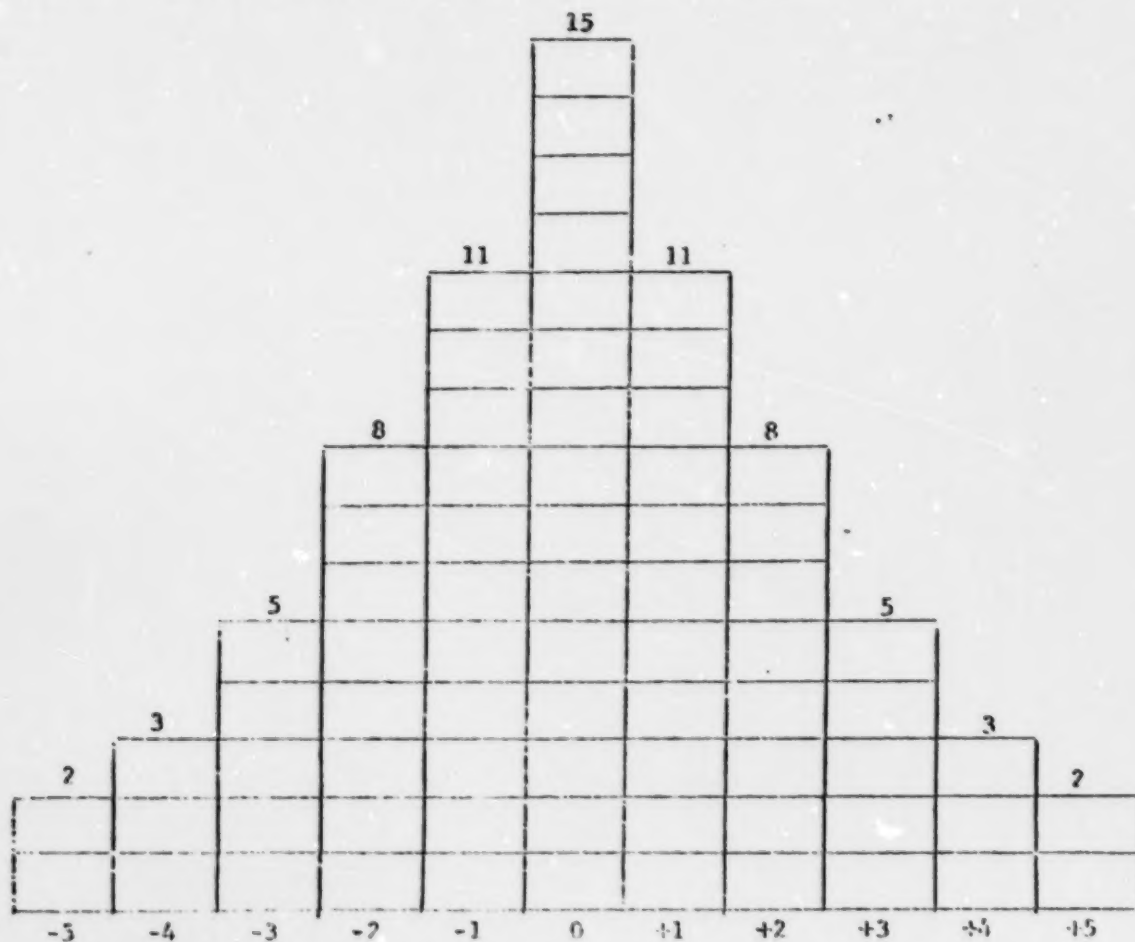
Schedule No.: _____

Date: _____

Interviewer: _____

Respondent: M F

Q-SORT - Record respondent's distribution of Q-statements



1. For what reasons did you pick the two statements in the "agree with most" category?

2. For what reasons did you pick the two statements in the "disagree with most" category?

4. When did you first get interested in the Meramec Dam Reservoir project?

5. Do you belong to any organizations or groups that have taken a position on the project? (If yes, list the organizations/groups, then go to Q 7.)

(If no) Have you or your friends and neighbors taken any action for or against the proposed dam? ☐ Yes ☐ No

(If yes) Explain:

(If no) What is your position in building the dam?

☐ For ☐ Against

How strongly do you feel about the proposed dam?

_____ Very strongly

_____ Strongly

_____ Neutral/generally disinterested

(Go to Q 18, p. 6)

7. What is the position of (name organization) on the dam construction issue?

8. How effective do you feel (name organization) has been in influencing the eventual outcome of the reservoir project?

_____ Very much

_____ Very little

_____ Much

_____ None

_____ Some

_____ Did more harm than good

(If the above categories do not express completely the essence of respondent's answer, elaborate here)

9. Is (name organization) affiliated or aligned with any other organizations or groups which have an interest in the reservoir project?

_____ Yes

_____ No

(If yes) What organizations are they? _____

10. How active are you in (name organization)? Have you in the past or do you now hold any offices? . . . Have you served on any committees? . . . About how often do you attend meetings? . . . What are some of the activities of the groups you have participated in?

(Check all that apply)

- | | |
|--|---|
| ☐ Held or holds office | ☐ Helped draft statement |
| ☐ Served or serves on committee | ☐ Spoke to some meeting or other group |
| ☐ Attends regularly | ☐ Distributed literature |
| ☐ Attends frequently | |
| ☐ Attends occasionally | |

(Record any other relevant information not included in the check list above)

11. How much time would you estimate you've spent in (name organization) activities during the past year?

12. Do you support (name organization) financially?

☐ Yes ☐ No

(If yes) Would you be willing to estimate the extent of your contributions?

13. When did you first join (name organization)?

14. Are you more or less active now than you have been in the past in (name organization)?

_____ More _____ Less _____ Same

(If there is a difference in level of activity, probe for reasons)

15. Who are some of the more influential people in (name organization)?

(Get approximate addresses of persons named)

16. How strongly do you feel about the proposed Meramec Dam and Reservoir Project?

_____ Very strongly
 _____ Strongly
 _____ Neutral/generally disinterested

17. What activities have you engaged in other than those connected with (name organization)?

10. What other organizations in the community do you belong to?

a. Lodge:	b. Belong to?	c. Attendance frequency	d. Held office past 3 years	e. Committee Membership	f. Committee chairman
Organization _____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Veterans organization: _____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Farm organization: _____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
PIA/PTC _____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Chamber of Commerce _____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Civic Club: _____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Sportsman Club: _____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Labor union _____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
i. Church (and auxiliary organizations): _____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____
j. Others: _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

* 3 = always, 2 = most times, 1 = sometimes, 0 = hardly ever

19. Have any of these organizations you belong to taken a position on the Meramec Dam Project? (If yes) Which, and what is the position?

Organization	Position	Finds of activities of organization related to dam project
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

20. Are there any other organizations in the community that you know have taken a position for or against the dam?

Organization	Position	Finds of activities of organization related to dam project
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

21. How effective do you think any of (name organization) are in influencing the eventual outcome of the proposed dam?

Org: _____	Org: _____	Org: _____	Org: _____
____ Very much	____ Very much	____ Very much	____ Very much
____ Much	____ Much	____ Much	____ Much
____ Some	____ Some	____ Some	____ Some
____ Very little	____ Very little	____ Very little	____ Very little
____ None	____ None	____ None	____ None
____ Did more harm than good	____ Did more harm than good	____ Did more harm than good	____ Did more harm than good

(If the above categories do not express completely the essence of respondent's answer, elaborate.)

22. How effective do you think the total effort for/against (use respondent's position) the proposed dam has been?

_____ Very effective

_____ Not very effective

_____ Effective

_____ Not at all effective

(Record any relevant ideas elaborated on by the respondent.)

23. What about the other side: has the effort against/for the proposed dam been very effective?

_____ Very effective

_____ Not very effective

_____ Effective

_____ Not at all effective

(Record any relevant ideas elaborated on by the respondent.)

24. What do you think is the most important argument in favor of the proposed dam and reservoir?

25. What do you think is the most important argument against the proposed dam and reservoir?

26. How much change do you think the dam will make in this immediate area, if it is built?

(Give respondent opportunity to elaborate spontaneously. Then, if they are not discussed, probe about perceived changes in the following sectors/institutions.)

Local businesses: _____

Schools: _____

Churches: _____

Employment opportunities (esp. for young people): _____

Recreation (esp. for young people) _____

Law enforcement: _____

Make-up of local population: _____

Local customs and morals: _____

27. If the proposed dam is built, how much do you think it will affect you personally?

_____ Very much

_____ A little

_____ Much, a lot

_____ Not at all

_____ Not very much

(If affect personally) In what way? _____

28. All things considered, would the community be better off building the dam or not building the dam?

Building the dam

 Not building the dam

(Record any relevant elaboration)

29. What, in your opinion, are the most important reasons why the dam should (not) be built?

30. (Hand card to respondent). Here are several statements which have been made by different people. Would you agree or disagree with these statements; and how strongly do you agree or disagree?

VSA SA A N D SD VSD

- | | | | | | | | |
|----|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| a. | I have often found that what is going to happen will happen. | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| b. | In the long run, people get the respect they deserve in this world. | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| c. | The average citizen can have an influence in government decisions. | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| d. | Many times I feel that I have little influence over the things that happen to me. | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| e. | People's misfortunes result from the mistakes they make. | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| f. | This world is run by a few people in power, and there is not much the little guy can do about it. | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| g. | What happens to me is my own doing. | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| h. | By taking an active part in political and social affairs people can control government actions. | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |

31. Were you born in this community? ☐ Yes ☐ No
 Was your spouse born in this community? ☐ Yes ☐ No
☐ Not married

32. About how many years have you lived in this community?

33. What other places did you live?

Place	How long?
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

34. Do you own your home? ☐ Yes ☐ No

How long have you lived here?

35. Are your (and your spouse's) parents still living?

Own parents ☐ Father ☐ Mother ☐ Both deceased

Spouse's parents ☐ Father ☐ Mother ☐ Both deceased

(Circle which of these live in the immediate area (within 25-30 miles))

40. How many brothers and sisters do you and your spouse have?

Own Brothers # _____ Sisters # _____

Spouse Brothers # _____ Sisters # _____

How many of these live in the immediate area (within 25-30 miles)?

Own _____ Spouse's _____

42. Do you have any married children? ☐ Yes ☐ No
 (If yes) How many live in the immediate area? (#) _____ Families

43. What is your present employment/occupation?

Location?

(If full- or part-time farming) How many acres do you operate?

What are the main sources of your farm income?

44. How long have you been engaged in (occupation)?

45. How old are you?

46. How far did you go in school?

47. How many people live in your household? _____

Adults _____ Children _____

List relationship of "other adults"

48. Would you be interested in receiving a copy of the report of this research?

_____ Yes _____ No

(If yes) Name _____

Address _____

APPENDIX C

TYPAL ARRAYS FOR Q-SORT FACTORS

Appendix C. Typal Arrays for Q-Sort Factors

Placement ¹ In Matrix	Item Descriptions ²	Typal Array Z'		
		Factor I	Factor II	Factor III
1.1.1	If conservationists could see how flood damages, wouldnt object Big dams provide flood transfer not flood control Econ benefits from flood control make up losses by people More sense for govt to buy flood plain and move people out Some people must be displaced, can get reestablished elsewhere Local people should have some voice in solving river problems When people cant protect themselves from floods, govt must Govt dams disrupt community, flood probs shld be solvd locally Corps identify flood probs and develop plans for all interests Not foot of levee on Meramec, Corps avoided to justify dam	0.1	-0.8	-0.8
1.1.2		-0.7	1.4	0.3
1.2.1		0.9	-1.8	-1.9
1.2.2		-1.1	1.3	-1.5
1.3.1		0.8	-0.7	0.0
1.3.2		0.7	1.3	1.2
1.4.1		0.4	-0.7	0.7
1.4.2		-1.1	1.0	-0.4
1.5.1		1.0	-1.3	-0.3
1.5.2		-0.8	0.2	-0.9
2.1.1	Lake will add to natural beauty of area, not detract Rivers, hills and flatlands just as suitable for rec as lakes Water resources must be planned responsibly now or water crisis Demand for outdoor rec increased faster than pop growth Econ benefits tourism grossly overstated, employment seasonal Rec often separates fams but water rec brings fams together Probs like drugs and crime will be increased in rec area Lot of people don't care about canoeing and hiking Avg American not deprived if can't drive to lake on weekends Rec emphasis based on careful estimates for future rec needs No hard figures on recreation push for dam	1.2	-1.3	-1.6
2.1.2		-0.3	1.7	-0.2
2.1.3		1.8	1.2	1.1
2.2.1		1.4	-0.1	0.4
2.2.2		-1.4	1.3	0.3
2.3.1		0.7	-0.5	1.3
2.3.2		-0.7	0.5	0.8
2.4.1		0.4	-0.3	-0.1
2.4.2		-0.0	1.0	1.0
2.5.1		1.2	-1.1	1.4
2.5.2		-0.8	0.6	0.3

¹ First number represents column (See Figure 1, page 12), second number row, third number whether statement is pro-dam, anti-dam, or neutral (1, 2, 3, respectively).

² Text of items is abbreviated, considerably in many instances. For full text of items, see Appendix A.

Placement in Matrix	Item Descriptions	Factor I	Factor II	Factor III
3.1.1	Most farmland to be covered is marginal	0.5	-1.2	0.7
3.1.2	Farmers have learned to adjust to floods, why destroy environ	-0.5	1.2	0.2
3.2.1	Ag output saved by dam flood control greater than ag land loss	0.3	-1.3	-0.8
3.2.2	Dam will cover good farmland, with food shortage can't afford	-1.1	0.8	-0.2
3.3.1	Dam will provide new markets and jobs for young people	1.7	-0.8	-0.3
3.3.2	If farmers move out, whole community will change, institutions	-1.2	0.4	-1.2
3.4.1	People need to get away from pressures dam will provide	1.1	-0.7	-0.1
3.4.2	Those who destroy farms must share responsib for food shortage	-0.6	0.7	-0.5
3.5.1	Farmers opposed, but ag isnt as important here as other places	0.1	-0.8	0.8
3.5.2	Farming should be encouraged, not penalized and destroyed	-0.0	0.4	0.1
4.1.1	Whole environment be improved, project covers everything	0.8	-1.7	-1.2
4.1.2	Govt officials support proj despite unfavorable investg findgs	-1.5	1.1	-0.5
4.1.3	Water, land put here to use, when run out will find substitutes	-0.1	-1.4	-2.1
4.2.1	Longrun economic benefits outweigh damages to environment	1.5	-1.7	-0.0
4.2.2	Local community must foot bill for law enforcmt, sewage disp	-0.9	0.6	0.8
4.3.1	Econ dvlpmt means more jobs for childrn, stngr base schools	1.5	-0.8	1.2
4.3.2	Will be taken over by blacks and bad elements from St. Louis	-2.2	-0.6	-2.3
4.4.1	Opportnts for earnng living first req of good life, dam will hlp	1.5	-1.0	0.5
4.4.2	Why equate delpmt with progress, get back to nature concern	-0.3	1.1	0.5
4.4.3	Every influence from city deteriorates our way of life	-0.8	-0.0	0.8
4.5.1	Need for local govt and people to push the basin project	1.9	-0.9	1.3
4.5.2	Strategy seems to be to bypass ordinary citizen until too late	-0.9	1.3	0.3
5.1.1	Mod tech adds to nature, people can appreciate works of man	1.2	-0.5	0.7
5.1.2	Sad about destruction of streams trees flowers springs caves	-0.9	1.8	0.3
5.1.3	If dont respect natures balance, on road to destruction	-0.5	1.2	-0.1
5.2.1	Water impor local asset, dam will keep water table up in area	1.0	-0.7	-0.8
5.2.2	Dams short lived, in 100 yrs will be big mud flat	-1.0	0.7	-1.3
5.3.1	Urban people need to get out to beautiful places in country	1.3	0.1	0.0
5.3.2	If pollute last air streams never again free from noise exhaust	-0.0	1.0	0.0
5.4.1	Opponents trying to preserve way of life, world will pass by	-0.3	-1.3	-2.0
5.4.2	River part of our heritage, must be preserved	-0.6	1.3	-0.2
5.5.1	Must be realists, cant get hung on princps of sacred nature	0.2	-1.0	-1.6
5.5.3	Man gone too far, but thats progress, won't stand in way	-0.0	-1.4	-1.1

Placement in Matrix	Item Descriptions	Factor I	Factor II	Factor III
6.1.1	Environmentalists snobs who desire to keep river for themselves	-0.5	-1.7	-1.5
6.1.2	Instead of considering immed profit, look at long term cost enviro	-0.4	1.2	0.7
6.2.1	Service to everybody purpose of dam, not self interest	1.5	-0.8	0.9
6.2.2	Personal benefit really behind all econ arguments for project	-1.5	0.8	0.6
6.3.1	No more speculation than other projs, owners being handled fair	0.8	-0.6	2.0
6.3.2	75 percent key land owned by few land corporations	-1.3	0.5	0.7
6.4.1	Businessmen necessary right to profit, govt shd not interfere	1.0	0.1	1.1
6.4.2	Government imposing itself on private ownership	-0.8	0.5	-1.1
6.4.3	If put curbs on industry, asking for moral decay and stab	0.3	-0.7	-0.6
6.5.1	This dam part of total basin plan and coordinated effort by govt	1.8	-0.8	1.1
6.5.2	If underground dealings uncovered, equal watergate	-1.5	0.4	0.0
6.5.3	Corps self-serving bureaucracy working with porkbarrel Congress	-1.5	1.5	0.5
Not in Matrix	Decisions must be made at grass roots level for democracy surv	-0.3	0.6	1.3
	Dam issue split community, strong feelings, must be careful	-0.4	0.2	1.7
	Corps makes up mind, dam will be built	-0.4	-0.8	1.6
	Local feelings better guide than plans of experts	-0.8	0.3	-2.0
	Decency neighborliness concern will be lost when urban influen	-1.4	0.1	-0.2
	Most of us taught to save money, land resources also	0.5	1.1	-0.3
	Haven't thought about dam, stay out of hassle, get along OK	-0.2	-0.9	0.1